[THURSDAY, *January* 29, 1767.] THE [NUMB. 1256.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL,

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.—[Oct. 16, 1766. For Six Years laſt paſt, Publiſher of the *New-York Thurſday's Gazette*, or *Weekly Poſt-Boy*.]

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed January 7, 1767.

Flour at 19*s* 3 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 10 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

High-Water.	H.	M.	*riſes* H.	M.	*ſets* H.	M.	
THURSDAY	9	2	after 7	4	before 5		New Moon this Day at 10 Evening.
FRIDAY	9	50	7	3	5		
SATURDAY	10	38	7	2	5		
SUNDAY	11	26	7	1	5		
MONDAY	12	14	7	0	5		
TUESDAY	1	2	6	59	6		
WEDNESDAY	1	50	6	57	6		

Days 9 h. 52 m. long, the 29.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6*s*. 0*d*.	Beef per Barrel	45*s*. 0*d*.
Flour ——	19*s*. 0*d*.	Pork	70*s*. 0*d*.
Brown Bread	17*s*. 7*d*.	Salt	3*s*. 0*d*.
Weſt-India Rum	3*s*. 4*d*.	Bohea Tea	5*s*. 6*d*.
New-England ditto	2*s*. 7*d*.	Chocol. per doz.	£.1 15. 0*d*.
Muſcovado Sugar	50*s*.	Bees Wax	1*s*. 6*d*.
Single refin'd ditto	1*s*. 2*d*.	Nut Wood ☞	30*s*. 0*d*.
Molaſſes	2*s*. 1*d*.	Oak ditto ☞	22*s*. 0*d*

To the PUBLIC, New-York, Oct. 16, 1766.

IT is now upwards of ſix Years that I have publiſh'd a weekly News Paper, under the Title of *the New-York Gazette* or *Weekly Poſt-Boy*, which I have the Pleaſure to think has been generally acceptable, and publicly uſeful: But having now Occaſion to alter the Title of my Paper, I hope for the ſame favourable Reception of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL or GENERAL ADVERTISER, that my Paper met with under the former Title; ſince it will be conducted with the ſame Spirit, and to the ſame Ends,—the Suppreſſion of Evil, and the Promotion of public and private Happineſs. The Reaſons of altering my Title are theſe, 1ſt, for the Sake of Diſtinction, as I am inform'd Mr. PARKER intends to publiſh a Paper under the former Title; and 2d, becauſe, as he formerly publiſh'd a Paper under that Title, I would not avail myſelf of any Advantages from a *Name* originally aſſumed by him. The Number, for the Sake of more eaſily ſettling with my Cuſtomers, will run regularly on from my laſt Week's Paper. Perhaps, when Opportunity permits, I ſhall procure a Cut for the Head of my Paper, till which Time, it will be publiſhed in its preſent Form. JOHN HOLT.

Receiver General's Office, in Wall-Street.

WHEREAS the following grants or patents for land within this colony, are in arrear three years and more, and in the reſpective ſums herein after mentioned, for quit rents due to his Majeſty for the ſame reſpectively; to the laſt day of payment, for the ſame grants reſpectively, preceding this notice, ſo far as the ſame does appear, from the accounts of his Majeſty's quit rents in the cuſtody of his Majeſty's receiver general; that is to ſay,

One certain tract of land in Weſtcheſter county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Robert Walters, John Cholwell, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius De Peyſter, Richard Slater, Barne Cozens, Lancaſter Symes, Matthew Clarkſon, Robert Lurting, Peter Matthews, and Caleb Heathcote; and bears date the ſecond day of March, in the year 1701, and the ſum due thereby, ſo far as appears aforeſaid, to the 25th day of December laſt, or the feaſt of the nativity of our Savour, being the laſt day of payment, preceding this public notice, is in New-York currency, £. 478 - 16 - 1

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Dr. John Bridges, Hendrick Tenicke, Dirick Venderburgh, John Cholwell, Chriſtopher Denne, Lancaſter Symes, Daniel Honan, Philip Rokeby, John Merritt, Benjamin Aſke, Peter Matthews, and Cornelius Chriſtvanſe; and bears date the 29th day of April, in the year 1703, and the ſum due thereby, as far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 24th day of June laſt, or the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, being the laſt day of payment, preceding this public notice, is in like money, £. 97 - 6 - 8

One other certain tract of land in Orange and Ulſter counties, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Matthew Ling, Ebenezer Wilſon, Philip French, Dirick Vanderburgh, Stephen Delancey, Philip Rokeby, John Corbett, Daniel Honan, Caleb Cooper, William Sharpas, John Bridges, Robert Millwards, Thomas Wenham, Edmond Mott, Lancaſter Symes, John Perſon, Benjamin Aſke, Petrus Bayard, John Cholwell, Peter Fauconier, Henry Swift, Hendrick Tenicke, and Jarvis Marſhall; and bears date the 28th day of Auguſt in the year 1704, and the ſum due thereby, as far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 25th day of March laſt, or the feaſt of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the laſt day of payment preceding this public notice, is in like money, — — — £. 523 - 8 - 2

One other certain tract of land in Dutcheſs county, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Sampſon Broughton, Rip Van Dam, Thomas Wenham, Roger Mompeſſon, Peter Fauconier, Auguſtine Graham, Richard Sacket, and Robert Lurting; and bears date the 10th day of April, in the year 1706. and the ſum due thereby, as far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 25th day of March laſt, or the feaſt of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the laſt day of payment preceding this public notice, is in like money, £. 148 - 2 - 8

One other certain tract of land, in Ulſter county, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Andries Volk and Jacob Webber, and bears date the 18th of December, in the year 1719, and the ſum due thereby, ſo far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 25th day of March laſt, or the feaſt of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the laſt day of payment, preceding this public notice, being £. 60 - 15 - 4

One other certain tract of land in Ulſter County, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Francis Harriſon, Oliver Schuyler, and Allene Jarratt; and bears date the 7th day of July in the year 1720, and the ſum due thereby, as far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 25th day of March laſt, or the feaſt of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the laſt day of payment, preceding this public notice, being, — — — £. 189 - 3 - 4

One other certain tract of land in Ulſter County, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Philip Schuyler, Johannis Lanſing, jun. Henry Wileman, and Jacobus Bruyn; and bears date the 7th day of July in the year 1720, and the ſum due thereby, as far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 29th day of September laſt, or the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, being the laſt day of payment preceding this public notice, being, — — £. 284 - 18 - 4

One other certain tract of land in Ulſter county, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Mary Ingoldſby, and Mary Pinhorne; and bears date the 11th day of Auguſt, in the year 1720, and the ſum thereby, ſo far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 25th day of March laſt, or the feaſt of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the laſt day of payment preceding this public notice, being, £. 216 - 13 - 8

One other certain tract of land in Ulſter county the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Jacobus Bruyn, and Henry Wileman; and bears date the 7th day of April, in the year 1722, and the ſum due thereby, ſo far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 25th day of March laſt, or the feaſt of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the laſt day of payment preceding this public notice, being. £. 100 - 7 - 6

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Joſeph Sackett, and Nathaniel Hazard; and bears date the 11th day of January, in the year 1727, and the ſum due thereby, ſo far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 25th day of March laſt, or the feaſt of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the laſt day of payment preceding this public notice, being £. 125.

One other certain tract of land in Ulſter county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Thomas Naxon; and bears date the 21ſt day of December, in the year 1727, and the ſum due thereby, ſo far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 25th day of March laſt, or the feaſt of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the laſt day of payment preceding this public notice, being — £. 48 - 2 - 11

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Gabriel Ludlow, and William Ludlow; and bears date the 18th day of October, in the year 1731, and the ſum due thereby, ſo far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 25th day of March laſt, or the feaſt of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the laſt day of payment preceding this public notice, being— — — — £. 107 - 12 - 1

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent thereof, was originally made to Nathaniel Hazard, jun. and bears date the 12th day of Auguſt, in the year 1736, and the ſum due thereby, ſo far as appears as aforeſaid, to the 25th day of March laſt, or the feaſt of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the laſt day of payment preceding this public notice, being £. 61 - 11 - 3

This is therefore to give public notice, that if the owners or proprietors of the above mentioned lands reſpectively, do not, within twelve months after the date of this public notice, reſpectively pay the arrears of Quit-Rent due to his Majeſty for the ſaid lands, reſpectively as aforeſaid, with the charge of this notice or notices being given to the ſaid Receiver General, that ſo much of the ſaid lands reſpectively, will be ſold at public vendue, or outcry, as will pay the ſame reſpectively, with the charges of this notice and ſuch ſale, purſuant to the act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Aſſembly, in ſuch caſes made and provided.

GIVEN under my Hand, this Twelfth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord 1766.

ANDREW ELLIOT, his Majeſty's R. General.

The printer is deſired to continue this advertiſement three months, when another liſt of patents in arrears for quit-rents will be publiſhed, unleſs the proprietors prevent it, by ſpeedy payments. 50—

(The Piece begun No. 1249, continued from our laſt.)

THEY object, that ſuch a militia as this, is a ſtanding army, and will be as dangerous, and much more chargeable: I anſwer;

That there can be no danger from an army where the nobility and chief gentry of *England* are the commanders, and the body of it made up of the freeholders, their ſons and ſervants; unleſs we can conceive that the nobility and gentry will join in an unnatural deſign to make void their own titles to their eſtates and liberties: and if they could entertain ſo ridiculous a propoſition, they would never be obeyed by the ſoldiers, who will have a reſpect to thoſe that ſend them forth and pay them, and to whom they muſt return again when their time is expired. For if I ſend a man, I will as ſurely chooſe one who ſhall fight for me, as a mercenary officer will chooſe one that ſhall fight againſt me; and the late governments are witneſſes to the truth of this, who debauched the militia more than ever I hope to ſee it again, and yet durſt never rely upon them to aſſiſt their arbitrary deſigns; as we may remember in the Duke of *Monmouth*'s invaſion, their officers durſt not bring them near his army for fear of a revolt. Nay, the penſioner-parliament themſelves turn'd ſhort upon the court, when they expected them to give the finiſhing ſtroke to our ruin.

To the laſt part of the objection, That this militia will be more chargeable than an army; I anſwer, that ſince (as I ſuppoſe) no man propoſes wholly to lay them aſide, if we add the extraordinary expence of maintaining twenty thouſand men to the ordinary charge of the militia, it is much more than ſufficient to make the latter uſeful. But if this objection were true, it ought not to enter into competition with the preſervation of our laws and liberties; for it is better to give a third part of my eſtate, if it were neceſſary, than to have all taken from me.

And tho' it ſhould be granted, that a militia is not as ſerviceable as an army kept to conſtant diſcipline, yet I believe theſe gentlemen themſelves will confeſs, that ſixty thouſand of them trained as before, are as good as twenty thouſand of their ſtanding troops, which is the queſtion; for it's impoſſible to have them both uſeful at the ſame time, they being as incompatible as broad and clipt money, never current together; and therefore the court muſt depend wholly upon a militia, or elſe they will not depend upon them at all. And this by the way may ſilence that objection, that we muſt keep our army till the militia be diſciplin'd; for that will never be done whilſt the court has an army: and the ſame objection will be made ſeven years hence as now; ſo that a ſmall army can be of no uſe to us, but to make our fleet neglected, to hinder the militia from being trained, and enſlave us at home; for they are too few to defend us againſt an invaſion, and too many for the people to oppoſe.

I dare ſpeak with the greater aſſurance upon this ſubject, having the authority of as great men as the world hath produced for my juſtification. *Machiavel* ſpends ſeveral chapters to prove, that no Prince or ſtate ought to ſuffer any of their ſubjects to make war their profeſſion, and that no nation can be ſecure with any other forces than a ſettled militia. My Lord *Bacon* in ſeveral places bears his teſtimony againſt a ſtanding army, and particularly he tells us, that a mercenary army is fitteſt to invade a country, but a militia to defend it; becauſe the firſt have eſtates to get, and the latter to protect. Mr. *Harrington* hath founded his whole *Oceana* upon a trained militia; and I have lately read a French book, called a hiſtory of the politics of *France*, which ſays, *enfin ſi on veut ruiner Les Anglois il ſuffit de les obliger a tenir des troupes ſur pied.* [*In ſhort if you will ruin the Engliſh, you have only to lay them under the Neceſſity of keeping a ſtanding army.*] Nay, I believe no author ever treated of a free government, that did not expreſs his abhorrence of an army; for (as my Lord *Bacon* ſays) whoever does uſe them, tho' he may ſpread his feathers for a time, he will mew them ſoon after; and raiſe them with what deſign you pleaſe, yet, like the *Weſt-India* dogs in *Boccaline*, in a little time they will certainly turn ſheep-biters.

Perhaps it will be ſaid, that the artillery of the world is changed ſince ſome of theſe wrote, and war is become more a myſtery, and therefore more experience is neceſſary to make good ſoldiers. But wherein does this myſtery conſiſt? not in exerciſing a company, and obeying a few words of command; theſe are myſteries that the dulleſt noddle will comprehend in a few weeks. Nay, I have heard that the modern exerciſe is much ſhorter and eaſier than the antient. But the great improvements in war are in regular encampments, fortification, gunnery, ſkilful engineering, *&c.* Theſe are arts not to be learn'd without much labour, and experience, and are as much gained in the cloſet as in the field; and I ſuppoſe no man will ſay, that the keeping ſtanding forces is neceſſary to make a good engineer.

As to actual experience in war, that is not eſſential either to a ſtanding army or a militia, as ſuch; but the former may be without it, and the latter gain it according as they have opportunities of action. Tis true, at preſent the army hath been trained up in a long war, and hath gained great knowledge: but theſe men will not be loſt when they are diſbanded, they will be ſtill in *England*; and if the parliament does give them a gratuity ſuitable to the ſervice they have done their country, they will be ready to reſume their arms whenever occaſion offers.

But I deſire to know of theſe patriots how comes an army neceſſary to our preſervation now, and never ſince the conqueſt before? Did ever the prevailing Party in the wars of *York* and *Lancaſter* attempt to keep up a ſtanding army to ſupport themſelves? No: they had more ſenſe than to ſacrifice their own liberty, and more honour than to enſlave their country, the more eaſily to carry on their own faction. Were not the *Spaniards* as powerful, as good ſoldiers, and as much our enemies, as the *French* are now? Was not *Flanders* as near us as *France*? and the Popiſh intereſt in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time as ſtrong as the Jacobite is now? and yet that moſt excellent Princeſs never dream'd of a ſtanding army. but thought her ſureſt empire was to reign in the hearts of her ſubjects, which the following ſtory ſufficiently teſtifies. When the Duke of *Alanſon* came over to *England*, and for ſome time had admired the riches of the city, the conduct of her Government, and the magnificence of her court, he asked her amidſt ſo much ſplendor where were her guards? which queſtion ſhe reſolved a few days after as ſhe took him in her coach through the city, when pointing to the people (who received her in crowds with repeated acclamations) theſe, ſaid ſhe, my Lords are my guards; theſe have their hands, their hearts, and their purſes always ready at my command: and theſe were guards indeed, who defended her through a long and ſucceſsful reign of forty four years, againſt all the machinations of *Rome*, the power of *Spain*, a diſputed title, and the perpetual conſpiracies of her own Popiſh ſubjects; a ſecurity the Roman emperors could not boaſt of with their Pretorian bands, and their eaſtren and weſtern armies.

Were not the *French* as powerful in *Charles* the ſecond and King *James* his time, as they are after this long and deſtructive war, and a leſs alliance to oppoſe them? and yet we then thought a much leſs army than is now contended for, a moſt inſupportable grievance; inſomuch that in *Charles* the ſecond's reign the grand-jury preſented them, and the penſioner parliament voted them to be a nuſance, ſent Sir *Joſ. W———ſon* to the Tower for ſaying, the King might keep guards for the defence of his perſon, and addreſſed to have them diſbanded. And now our apoſtates would make their court by doing what the worſt parliament ever *England* ſaw could not think of without horror and confuſion! They ſay the King of *France* was in league with our late Kings, ſo he is with us; and he would have broke it then if he had thought it ſafe, and for his intereſt as much as now. But they ſay we have more diſaffected perſons to join with him; which I muſt deny, for I believe no King of *England* in any age had deſervedly more intereſt than the preſent; and if during ſuch an expenſive war, in which we have conſumed ſo much blood and treaſure, paid ſuch vaſt and unequal taxes, loſt ſo many thouſand ſhips, and bore a ſhock by recoining our money, which would have torn up another nation from its Foundation, and reduced it to its antient chaos, when moſt countries would have ſunk under the misfortune, and repined at their deliverance (as men in ſickneſs commonly quarrel with their deareſt friends) I ſay, if at that time he had ſo great and univerſal an intereſt, there can be no doubt but in times of peace, when the people reap the fruits of that courage and conduct he hath ſhewn in their defence, he will be the moſt beloved and glorious prince that ever filled the Engliſh throne. (The Remainder to be in our next.)

LONDON, November 14.

It is ſaid the preſent Financier has been, and is employed, in writing a confutation of the Grenvillian "conſiderations on the trade and finances of the kingdom." [*Too abſurd to merit confutation.*]

It is ſaid that Edward Wortley Montagu, Eſq; brother-in-law to the Earl of Bute, will ſucceed William Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; as Governor of Jamaica.

It is thought a tax will be laid on ſaddle-horſes, and an additional one on coaches. It is computed there are near an hundred thouſand horſes kept within the bills of mortality.

Monday came on the election of a member for the town and port of Hythe, in Kent, when the Hon. Col. Amherſt, brother to Sir Jeffery Amherſt, was elected without oppoſition.

By the laſt advices from India, it does not appear that our forces have endured any defeat; but the natives being at war among themſelves, ſome of their troops in paſſing by one of our forts, out of a wanton kind of bravado, ſtruck the Engliſh colours, and carried off one gun. The colours, however, were replaced ſoon after, the gun reſtored, and a few perſons who had been made priſoners ſent back, with an apology that the inſult had been committed by ſome young men of the party, greatly to the offence of their own nation, as well as of their good brethren the Engliſh.

Nov. 18. The Marquis of Kildare, now created Duke of Leinſter, is the only Duke of the kingdom of Ireland, that has been ſince the late Duke of Ormond's time.

It is thought a ſtop will ſoon be put to the exportation of proviſions from Ireland, to the French and Spaniſh ſettlements in America.

The Dublin Gazette of Nov. 11, ſays "The report which has prevailed for ſome days paſt that the the Eagle, Capt. Sugars, which ſailed on Wedneſday ſe'nnight from Hollyhead, with General Stanwix, &c. on board, was loſt on the Welch coaſt, is happily without foundation, that ſhip being ſafe in Ramſay Bay, in the Iſle of Man.

Nov. 24. According to private letters from Paris, a treaty has for ſome time paſt been on the carpet for ceding to a certain Prince on the continent, the French ſettlement and colony of Cayenne in America.

BOSTON, January 19.

We hear that Capt. Fleet got within 10 or 15 Leagues of the Light-Houſe, but was blown off, in the late extreme cold Weather, and had the Misfortune to break one of his Ribs. Several Seamen on board his and other Veſſels had their Fingers, &c. Froze.

We hear that ſeveral Veſſels are caſt away on Long-Iſland, among which is a Veſſel from Ipſwich.

Capt. Simms in a Schooner from Martinico, laden with Molaſſes, having put out from the Vineyard on Monday the 29th ult. a thick Snow Storm came on at Night, which drove the Schooner on Sandy-Point, about three Leagues Eaſt of Nantucket: The People with great Difficulty ſaved their Lives, having near eight Miles to travel, moſt of the Way up to their Middle in the Snow, before they could reach any Habitation: It is ſaid chief Part of the Cargo will be ſaved; but the Veſſel loſt.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.

By Captain Golley there is Advice of the Death of Springett Penn, the truly honourable and benevolent Founder of this Province; by whoſe Death we learn the Male Iſſue of that Branch of the Family is now extinct.

Saturday laſt David Duncan ſtood in the Pillory, and was afterwards whipped, for altering and uttering Bills of Credit of this Province.

To the PRINTER.

AS it is the Privilege of a Freeman, to aſſiſt in making the Laws by which he is to be governed, ſo he has always a Right to point out any Defects or Inconveniencies in Thoſe that are already in being, in order to their Amendment or Repeal. With this View, I ſend you the following Objections to an Act paſſed ſome years ago, and lately republiſhed in your Paper, relating to the Buildings to be hereafter erected in this City; which Objections, with ſuch Remarks as occurred to me upon the Subject, for the Conſideration and Benefit of the Public, I deſire you will inſert in your Paper, which will oblige many of your cuſtomers, particularly, Your humble Servant,

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

I Shall readily grant, That in a Society of Freemen, each Individual ought ſo to uſe his own Freedom as not to encroach upon that of his Neighbour. And if it ſhould really appear that theſe new Regulations in Building within this City, were abſolutely neceſſary to the Safety of the Inhabitants in general, then I ſhould immediately give up the Point, and approve the Law. But at preſent no ſuch Neceſſity appears to me;—on the Contrary, many Inconveniencies, real Hardſhips and unjuſt Reſtraints on the Uſe of private Property: Therefore I diſapprove the Law, and think it ought to be repealed. Nor do I think it would ever have been paſſed into a Law, if the People who are principally affected by it, had been well inform'd, as they ought to have been before it paſſed, that ſuch a Law was intended, ſo that they might have had Opportunity to conſider the Nature of it, the Inconveniencies that would attend it, and that they might have deliver'd their Sentiments, and proper Inſtructions concerning it to their Repreſentatives in Aſſembly.—And this naturally ſuggeſts to me the Expediency of erecting Galleries to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and admitting the People there repreſented, to hear and know the Debates and Proceedings carried on in their Behalf, and in which they are ſo deeply concerned. This is ſo ſtrongly pointed out by *Reaſon* and *Common Senſe*, as well as the Example of our Mother Country and ſeveral of our Siſter Colonies, that I ſhould think a bare Hint would be ſufficient—either to have it propoſed and voted in the Houſe the very next Aſſembly, without further Application, or for the People unanimouſly to urge it upon their Repreſentatives. But I proceed to make my Objections to the Law.

It lays a Hardſhip and Burden upon poor People or thoſe of ſmall Property, which they will be unable to bear, and gives thoſe that have Money, Opportunities to deprive them of their whole Subſtance, at Pleaſure—Nay, almoſt unavoidably—for poor People will either be unable to build upon their Lots at all, and ſo muſt let them lie uſeleſs or ſell them; or will be entirely ruined by building in the expenſive Manner the Law directs: In order to obtain Money for ſuch Buildings, they muſt Mortgage their Lots, at much leſs than their Value, and perhaps give Bond and Judgment, which will ſeldom fail to throw the Lots into the Hands of the Creditor, after having ruined the Owner.

Whoever builds with Brick or Stone, muſt be at the whole Expence of thoſe coſtly Articles at once, beſides Lime, Boards, Scaffolding, &c. and a great many Workmen and Labourers, with his own Loſs of Time, which upon the whole, will amount to ſo great a Sum at the firſt outſet, as muſt make a Bankrupt of a Man who could barely afford to build a Wooden Houſe of the ſame Dimenſions.

In ſmall Buildings, Stone or Brick Walls, take up a Foot, and in large ones two Feet more of Room, than Wooden ones, which is an Article of great Conſequence to poor People in Building, eſpecially on ſmall Lots.

Where it happens that Black-Smith's, Block-Makers, or other poor Tradeſmen whoſe Buſineſs requires them to live on the Water-Side, take Leaſes for Years, of Water Lots, with Deſign to build on them, the Weight of Brick and Stone Buildings require that the foundations ſhould be very firm and ſtrong, large Quantities of Ballaſt muſt be thrown into the Water till a foundation is raiſed as high as the Low-Water Mark. This will coſt an £. 100 or more, the ſole Advantage of which falls into the Hands of the Landlord at the End of the Term. The Maſons can at firſt Work only two Hours in a Day upon theſe Foundations, and muſt therefore be paid extraordinary Wages; the Walls muſt be very thick and ſubſtantial, becauſe they are ten Times more expoſed to the Danger of being beat down, than Buildings on the Land;—nor will they, after all, be ſo ſtrong, nor ſo wholſome as Wooden ones.

Thus will this Law be every Way *hurtful* to the poor and middling People, (Poſſeſſors or Leaſors of unimproved Lots in this City,) and to the Increaſe of Tradeſmen and Manufactories among us; and *beneficial*, only to a few monied Men who have already a larger Sharge of Property in the Lands and Houſes of this City, than is conſiſtent with its Welfare.

Wooden Houſes, upon the ſame Ground as Brick or Stone ones, and of the ſame Height, will have much more Room, be ſtronger, wholſomer, may ſooner be made habitable, and built for leſs than one Third of the Coſt.—How very great then is the Difference to poor People who have barely enough to live, and build in the cheapeſt Way? And how many ſuch have we in this Town, who may be reckon'd among the moſt uſeful of the Inhabitants? To ſuch, it is abſolutely impoſſible to build according to the new Plan, without almoſt a Certainty of loſing their Tenements, their Labour, and being ruined into the Bargain: So that to ſuch People this Act is in Effect, an Excluſion from the Uſe of their Lots, and an Obligation to diſpoſe of them for any Price the monied Men will pleaſe to give for them.

The comparative Cheapneſs of Wooden Buildings will appear ſtill greater when we conſider, that the Difference of Expence between the Shell or outward Cover of a Houſe (not reckoning any of the inſide Work except the bare Frame) is, I ſuppoſe, 4 Times as much for Brick or Stone, as for Wooden Houſes of the ſame Dimenſions. And it is from this outſide Work that the Compariſon ſhould be made (the expence of inſide Work being nearly the ſame in both) for when a Houſe is once encloſed it is cuſtomary for poor People juſt to make one or more lower Rooms habitable, and to leave the reſt to be improved or finiſhed by Degrees as they acquire Strength and Ability. This has been the daily Practice of Numbers of poor People to the Southward of Freſh-Water, who had but juſt enough to run up a ſmall Wooden Houſe and perhaps a Stable, but could never have attempted to build of Brick or Stone, and muſt, if this Law had been in Force, have been excluded from a Settlement.

The only Colour that appears for laying this Re-

straint upon the Use of a Man's private Property, and this Hardship upon the Poor, is the Security of the Inhabitants from the *Danger* of Fire, to which Wooden Houses are more exposed than those of Brick or Stone. As to this Article, I would observe, that though I have been many Years an Inhabitant of this City, and present at most of the Fires that have happen'd in it during that Time, I have seldom if ever known any house that has taken Fire by Reason of its being built or cover'd with Wood. The Fires that have happened in Town, have almost always been kindled within the Houses, where the outside Materials did not at all contribute to the Misfortune: And the Design, of preventing a possible Accident, that Experience has shewn to be so unlikely to happen, can by no Means justify the immediate Imposition of a real Hardship upon a great Number of useful Inhabitants of this City who will continually feel it in the most sensible Manner.

At the same Time, I acknowledge, that Wooden Houses are more exposed to the Danger of Fire than those built of Brick or Stone, if not at the first kindling of the Fire, yet in catching and spreading it afterwards. And if the Frequency of Misfortunes of this Sort, occasioned by Wooden Building, could justify the Law, which I would by no Means admit, as I conceive those Restraints would do much more Hurt than the Fires they were design'd to prevent; yet certainly, if any other Expedient could be found to guard against the Danger of Fire, it would be preferable to a prohibition of Wooden Buildings which I have already shewn to be so hurtful and injurious to the poor People.

Whether such an Expedient can be found or not, I conceive, for the Reasons before mention'd, the Act ought to be immediately repeal'd, for *we are not to do Evil that Good may come*, but if any other Way can be proposed, to answer the good Design of the Act, without being attended with its evil Consequences,—I should imagine, no further Arguments would be necessary to prevail with our Representatives to move for and urge a Repeal, or to obtain it of the Assembly.

I shall now just mention a Method that has occurred to me for preventing the spreading of Fires among Wooden Houses, which I think would answer the End, tho' I have no Doubt but more effectual Means might it be devised.

I propose, that at certain Distances, between every 8 or 10th House, or in Proportion to the Length of a Street, partition Walls between one House and another should be built with Brick or Stone, and raised about 2 Feet above the Roofs of the Houses, which Roofs I would advise to be Flat, surrounded with Rails, and cover'd or provided with a sufficient Quantity to be cover'd on Occasion, with Earth, to the Thickness of an Inch or two, which in Time of Danger might be wet and trod close. This would more effectually secure the Roof from Fire, than Tile or Slate; besides the greater Safety of moving upon and securing a flat than a sloping Roof —and the Conveniencies of a flat Roof to a Family. The Roofs of Houses are the Parts most liable to take Fire from without, because of the Difficulty and Danger of moving upon, or getting at them with an Engine; the upright Sides and Ends, are comparatively in little Danger, because Engines may so conveniently play upon them: And thus, I conceive Wooden Houses may be as effectually secured against Fires from without it, as Stone or Brick Houses,—which according to a common Method of Building in this City, are not at all secured against Fire from contiguous Houses—for tho' the outward Front Walls of Houses are of Brick or Stone, yet the partition Walls between one and another, are frequently of Wood; and if not, where the Stories of contiguous Houses are of equal Heights, as they generally are for the Sake of Uniformity, the Timbers usually have a Communication thro' the Walls, so that in that particular whereby Brick and Stone might really be made a great Security against Accidents by Fire, they are by this Management render'd entirely useless.

If it should be ask'd who are to be at the Expence of the partition Walls proposed by this Scheme? I answer, that if the two adjoining Neighbours were to be at the Expence, it would be better than at present—or if the Expence should be divided among all the Inhabitants between one of these partitions and another.—But it is not my Design here, to point out the best Method that might be used in Building. That is a Subject that should be consider'd by itself, all that I now intended was to shew the Injustice and Impropriety of the Law for prohibiting the building of Wooden Houses in this City, and I hope nothing more need to be mention'd to prove that the Act ought to be immediately repeal'd.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

Capt. Cornelius Tucker, of this Place, lately died, on his Passage from Philadelphia, to Pensacola.——We hear from Madeira, that Provisions there were very scarce and dear.

The Ship Thomas and Waddle, Capt. Robert Castle, arrived on Sunday last at the Hook, and Yesterday came up, in 13 Weeks from Bristol, but brings no Papers nor News. On the 15th Instant, Lat. 35, 42, Long. 73, he spoke a Sloop, Captain Henderson, 25 Days from London, bound for Maryland.

A Sloop with fifty Recruits, for the four Companies of Royal Americans stationed at South-Carolina, sailed on Tuesday last.

We hear from West-Florida, that the Hon. Montfort Brown, Lieut. Governor there, is not dead as reported, but in a fair Way of Recovery.

By the Brig Elizabeth, Capt. Golley, arrived at Philadelphia, in six Weeks from London, we have received Copy of an Act, altering and explaining an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, prohibiting the Exportation of Flax-Seed, Lumber, and all non-enumerated Goods from the American Colonies, to any Part of Europe, North of Cape-Finisterre, except to Great-Britain only; which Prohibition would have entirely ruined the Trade between Ireland and the Colonies; but by this last Act, it is declared, that the said Goods may be landed in Ireland, as well as Great-Britain, and that the Bonds that have already been given or may be given for landing such Goods in Great-Britain, may be discharged by Certificates that they were landed in Ireland.

We have Intelligence from Dominica, by private Letters, that a great Number of English Vessels have arrived there since its being made a free Port, particularly from New-England, whereby provisions and Lumber of all kinds, were become exceeding plenty, and meer Drugs, whilst but very few foreign Vessels have arrived there; the French in particular doing all they can to prevent their Vessels from going to that Island, and Martinico kept open to English Vessels, in order to induce them to come thither, rather than to Dominica, when they have such Commodities on board as suit the French Market.

Wednesday last Week several Gentlemen arrived here from Quebeck, in Canada, in 12 Days: They came over the Mountains on Snow-shoes to Crown-Point, and from thence down Lake-George on the Ice. The River St. Lawrence was not frozen over at Quebec when they came away; and we are told, in the hardest Weather it seldom is frozen there before the Month of February.

At the Supreme Court held here last Week, Philip M'Carrol, Isaac Crawford, and John Williams, were tried, and found guilty of all the Crimes laid to their Charge, as mentioned in our last; for which, Sentence of Death was passed on them last Saturday, and they are to be executed on Monday next; a Negro Wench is to be executed the same Day for stealing sundry Articles out of the House of Mr. Forbes, of this City; and one John Douglass was burnt in the Hand for stealing a Copper Kettle.

Belinda, a Negro Wench belonging to Mr. Cook, committed some Months ago on Suspicion of having murdered a Negro Woman belonging to Mr. Marston, was tried and acquitted, no Evidence appearing against her. The Deceased and the Prisoner, were Country Women, a remarkable Friendship had subsisted between them, they were often together, nor was it known that there had been any Quarrel between them. They were found together, the Deceased was mortally wounded and expired, without declaring her Murderer. The Prisoner alledged that the Deceased, in that Condition was brought in by a Negro Man, a Stranger to her, who told her to take Care of her Country Woman, and immediately went off.

Joseph Barnet, Thomas Clarke and James Peebles, have lately been committed to Gaol in this City, for stealing Sugar.

[*Nov'amator's* Piece is defer'd, for Reasons that he himself would approve if he would give the Printer an Opportunity to confer with him.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Easton and Berton, from Rhode-Island. Underhill, Dominica. Castle, Bristol.

Outward Entries.—Harriot, for Madeira. Nelson, Nevis. Kidd, London. Dobson, Pensacola. Stout, Cadiz. Seymour, Coracoa. Deane, Martinico. Grays, Dublin.

Cleared for Departure.—Appleton and Ward, to North-Carolina. Quill and Ball, Honduras. Stewart, Africa. Lawrence, St. Augustine. Dains, Schermerhorne and Boyd, South-Carolina. Newbould, Tortola.

STOLEN out of the House of Mr. James M'Evers, on Saturday Evening the 24th Instant; a dark brown Camblet Cloak, lined with Green Baize; also a new Fashion'd Bath Rug Surtout-Coat:—If offered to Sale it is desired they may be stopt.

N. B. There are several private Marks in each of them, which will be made known by applying to the Printer;—For which a handsome Reward will be given, and all reasonable Charges paid. 56 59

ALL Persons who have any Concerns with the Estate of Mr. Henry Cuyler, late of the City of New-York, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, settle with the Executors, and discharge their Debts.

The Dwelling House, &c. where the deceased lately lived, to be Let; a Negro Wench and a Negro Boy, to be sold at public Vendue; on Tuesday the 5th of February next, at the Merchants Coffee-House; or by private Agreement any Time before: Inquire of

HENRY and TELEMAN CUYLER, Executors.

To be sold for want of Employment, A Healthy Negro Woman, about Twenty Years of Age.—Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 56-59

TO BE LET, from the first of May next, the two Houses now occupied by Mr. John Harris Cruger, and the Hon. Major Carle near the Exchange, adjoining to the House of John Watts, Esq; Any Person inclining to hire one or both may apply to William Bayard, the Owner.——There is also behind them in a back Street, a large Coach House, with good Stables, and a Yard adjoining the same; the above Stables will be let with either of the Houses, if wanted, or kept by the Owner. 56 59

ABEEL and BYVANCK, At the Sign of the Sithe and Spade, near Coenties-Market; have just imported in the Prince George, Capt. Hawthorn, from Bristol, &c. and will sell on the lowest Terms, Wholesale or Retale:

BEST FF Powder, No. 1, to 5 and B Shot; 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. Nails; a large Assortment of the newest Pattern Stone, Pinchbeck, and Metal Buckles, and Buttons; Table, Cutteau, and Pen Knives; Razors, and Scissars; Brass, Japan'd, and Iron Candlesticks and Snuffers; Snuff Boxes, and best Scotch Snuff; they have also, Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Basons, Stew and Dripping Pans, and Tea Kettles; London, Blister'd, & German Steel; Indigo, and Sugar; and a general Assortment of Ironmongery. 56

TO BE SOLD, or LET, in the Borough Town of West-Chester, a convenient House, noted for a Tavern, where most of the public Business is transacted; it is two Stories high, with four Rooms on a Floor, a Piazza, the whole length of the Front of the House, good Cellars, Kitchen, Barn, Stable, and other out-Houses, with a good Garden, and Orchard, &c.—It lies within a few Rods of a Church, Quaker Meeting-House, and a School, and is nigh the Town Landing; very pleasantly situated, and contains about ten Acres of Land: An indisputable Title will be given by PETER DE LANCEY. 56

TO BE LET,—A Dwelling House, now in the Occupation of Mr. Steward Wilson, Book-Binder, of this City; the House is situate in Dock-Street, near Mr. Humphry Jones's.—For Particulars inquire of ANN VAN HORNE, Executrix of GARRET VAN HORNE, deceased; who has sundry Sorts of Wine to sell,—also, sundry Things necessary and fitting for a Wine Merchant's Cellar,—also, a valuable Negro Girl, to be sold for no Fault, but want of Employ.

N. B. All Persons still indebted to the Estate of the said GARRET VAN HORNE, are desired to make immediate Payment to his Executors to prevent Trouble. 56

TO BE SOLD, or LET,—A very fine farm, pleasantly situated on a public road, lying in Dutchess-county, and province of New-York, being part of lot No. 10, on the Oblong; containing 230 acres more or less, whereof about 120 is good meadow ground, lying in one body, on the east-side of Croton's-river; 40 acres is cleared, and yielded last year 50 ton of the best English hay; the rest under suitable improvement, will produce a much larger quantity: there is 50 acres of plough land cleared and within fence; the remainder is pasture and woods, the buildings are two dwelling-houses and a large barn all new; there are also 14 acres of wheat in the ground in fence; it lies near the Revd. Mr. Kent's meeting-house, and Simeon Ryder's mills, in a populous country, and good neighbourhood.—Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to Thomas Clarke, at Greenwich, near New-York, or to Mos Kent, Esq; near the premises: there is also for sale, a Negro man, a complete farmer, brought up in New-England, aged 24 years, has had the small-pox, is sober, honest, industrious and ingenious; has lived some time with a wheel-wright, and is handy at keeping carriages in repair. Inquire of Thomas Clarke.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of Philip Smith, an absconding Debtor, whose Estate and Effects were some Time since attached, taken, seized, and proceeded against for the Benefit of all his Creditors; That we the Subscribers, Trustees in due form of Law, appointed for all the Creditors of the said Philip Smith, are ready to make a Dividend amongst his Creditors; and desire all the said Creditors to meet for that Purpose, on the first Day of April next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of David Grim, known by the Sign of the Three Tons, in Chapel-Street, in the City of New-York. Dated the 26th Day of January 1767.

RICHARD BIDDIES,
ANDREW MARCILIUS, } Trustees.
DAVID GRIM.

56-59

PURSUANT to orders made by the worshipful Whitehead Hicks, Esq; mayor, and Elias Desbrosses, Esq; alderman, two of the judges of the mayor's court of the city of New-York; upon the petition of Philip Cockrem, joiner, and John M'Chain, boatman, both of the said city, insolvent debtors, and sundry of their creditors: Notice is hereby given by the said petitioners to all the creditors of the said Philip Cockrem, and John M'Chain; to shew cause (if any they have) before the said judges, at the dwelling house of the said mayor, situate in Queen-street in the said city, on wednesday the 4th day of February next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; (being the day and place by the said judges appointed) why an assignment of the estate of the said Philip Cockrem, should not be made to Anthony Ackley, of the city of New-York, cooper, and an assignment of the estate of the said John M'Chain, should not be made to William Kelly, of the said city carman, being the persons appointed by the petitioners for these purposes, and the said Philip Cockrem, and John M'Chain, be thereupon discharged, agreeable to the directions of three certain acts of the legislature of the colony of N. York, the one entitled, 'An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for the repealing the acts therein mentioned;' another entitled, 'An act to continue an act, entitled, 'An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned;' with an addition thereto, and the other entitled, 'An act more effectually to secure to creditors the benefits intended by the acts for the relief of insolvent debtors;'

New-York, January the 20th 1767.

GARRAT NOEL,

Bookseller, next Door to the Merchant's-Coffee-House, has this Day imported in the Virgin, Polly, Captain Harriot, with a Variety of Book and Stationary Articles, the following,

PENHALLOW's Draught of the Bay of Honduras.
Wimble's Draught of North Carolina.
Charts of the Channel.
Quarter Waggoners.
Seaman's Daily Assistant.
Mariner's Compass and Kalendar.
The Seaman's Vade Mecum.
Nine leav'd Charts of the West Indies.
Turlington's Balsam of Life.
Fiddlestrings of all Sizes.
Bows and Bridges.
Violins and Flutes by the best Makers.
An Assortment of the true Asskin Memorandum Books, in very neat Morocco Cases with Ribbons.
Ink Chests, and round Ink-Stands, of the best London Pewter, &c. &c. &c.

This Day is published and sold by said NOEL,

BRITISH LIBERTIES,

Or the FREE-BORN SUBJECT'S INHERITANCE; Containing the Laws that form the Basis of those Liberties with Observations thereon; ALSO

An Introductory ESSAY, on Political Liberty, and a comprehensive View of the Constitution of Great-Britain.

☞ The following Character of this Book, is given by the Monthly Reviewers, in June 1766.

A Publication of this Kind in a free State, is never unseasonable; and this Compilement has the Merit of being more full and methodical, than any Thing of the Kind now extant. Every Statute, and indeed every Mode of legal Proceeding, whereby the Liberty of the Subject is either directly or remotely affected, is here set forth and illustrated by judicious Comments. We must not omit to observe, that the Introduction contains some excellent Reflections, collected from the best Writers, on political Liberty in general, and on the Nature of the British Constitution in particular: The Subjects of this Treatise are too various and diffusive to admit of Abridgement, and indeed the Attempt would be unnecessary; for as every Man is interested in the Contents of this Collection, no one who can read should be without it.

N. B. The Rev. Mr. Pullin's Essay on the Culture of Silk, is sold by GARRAT NOEL, as likewise; a great Variety of Books, by the best Authors on Husbandry, and Gardening.

Thomas Bridgen Attwood,

HAS imported by the last Vessels from London, a fresh and general Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, which he will Sell at the very lowest Prices, wholesale and retale, at his Store in Broad-Street; where, as he gives constant Attendance himself, Family Prescriptions will be carefully made up, Country Orders punctually executed, and the Favours duly acknowledged.

☞ The most approved patented Medicines, warranted genuine, from the Original Warehouses. 47 (ctf)

TO BE SOLD,

ON the Manor of Pelham, in the County of Westchester, and Province of New-York, 230 Acres of Land, between East-Chester and New-Rochel, about a Mile from a Public Landing; 5 and a half Acres of said Land are Salt Meadow; said Farm has on it very good Improvements, Houses, Barns, Cyder-Mill, and House; is in good Fence, a great deal of it Stone Wall; it is well timbered and watered, there is a fresh Meadow sufficient to Winter 60 Head of Cattle, Orcharding sufficient in a common bearing Year, to make 200 Barrels of Cyder; It lies chiefly on the North Side of the Road and, may be sold in separate Pieces if the Purchaser inclines, 25 Acres of it lies on the South Side of the Road, and has a fair Prospect into the Sound. Bonds with satisfactory Security will be accepted as Money and an indisputable Title will be given by

54— BERNARD RYNLANDER.

RUN-away the 2d of this Month, from Capt. John Schermerhorne, a Negro Boy named ORONOCO, generally called NOK, about 16 or 17 Years old, a likely black Boy; had on when he went away, a blue Pea Jacket, lined with red Baize, Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings and white mill'd Cap.—Whoever will take up the said Boy and bring him to his Master at New-York, shall have Forty Shillings Reward and all reasonable Charges paid. 45

To be Let and Sold the following Lots of Ground, viz.

TO BE LET.—A Farm of two Hundred and thirty-three Acres, whereof seventy is Wood-Land, situate in the Province of New-Jersey, about 2 Miles from Prince-Town; there are on it a good Dwelling-House, Barn and Orchard.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.—A Dwelling-House and Lot of Ground, lying in Prince-Town, opposite the College, very convenient for a Tradesman or Shop-keeper.

TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Ten Lots of Land, each Lot containing two Hundred Acres, being in the County of Albany, on the East Side of Hudson's-River, and about ten Miles from Fort Edward.——For further Particulars inquire of Mr. Joseph Olden, at Prince-Town; the Rev. Mr. H. Munro, at Philipsburgh, or John Jay, in the City of New-York. 54—

New-York, January 8, 1767.

BOLTON and SIGELL,

TAKE this Method to acquaint the Public, that they propose to open on Monday next, a TAVERN and COFFEE-HOUSE, at the House of Mr. Samuel Francis, near the Exchange, lately kept by Mr. ohn Jones, and known by the Name of the Queen's-Head Tavern.——Where Gentlemen may depend upon receiving the best of Usage.

As Strangers, they are sensible they can have no Pretensions to the Favour of the Public, but what results from their readiness upon all Occasions to oblige.

Dinners and Public Entertainments, provided at the shortest Notice.——Breakfast in readiness from 9 to 11 o'Clock.

Jellies in the greatest Perfection, also,
Rich and plain Cakes, sold by the Weight. 53 56

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

A

TREATISE,

Concerning the true Spiritual Religion,

OR,

Delightful Service of the LORD with Fear,

SOLELY

Due and Acceptable unto the most Holy and glorious GOD; As distinguished from idolatrous Heathenism, legal Judaism, and lofty Pharisaism.

IN TWO DISCOURSES,

On the Address of CHRIST's MINISTERS,

To the ENEMIES of his KINGDOM.

PSALM II. xi. *Serve the Lord with Fear, and rejoice with trembling.*

Proposed to the lowest Capacities, and designed for the Discovery, Abashment and Reformation, on the one Hand, of all those that are equally guilty of Idolatry, Formality and Hypocrisy, worshipping the Image of themselves, instead of a supreme, infinite, amiable and perfect Being.

And for the Edification, Joy, Comfort and Revival, on the other Hand, of all serious and religious Christians.

To which is added, a Discourse upon the true and unfeigned Repentance of JOB, after the Manifestation of GOD's glorious Majesty, and Answer unto him out of the Whirlwind, JOB XLII, 5, 6. *I have heard of thee, by the hearing of the Ear, but now mine Eye seeth thee, wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in Dust and Ashes.*

By LAMBERTUS DE RONDE, Minister of the Protestant Dutch Church in New-York.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed on a good Paper, and a new Letter.

II. The Price to Subscribers shall not exceed Five Shillings New-York Currency, and if a great Number of Subscriptions are got, it will be something under.

III. It shall be put to the Press, as soon as a sufficient Number are subscribed for.—And those that take a Dozen shall have them cheaper.

Subscriptions will be taken in at Adrian De Ronde's, in Lary's-Street, and at the Printing-Office near the Exchange.

By Order of the Common Council, January the 7th, 1767.

WHEREAS it appears to this Board, that very large Sums of Money are due, and in Arrear to this Corporation, from a Number of Persons, for Rents reserved on Grants, (and otherwise) which have been from Time to Time issued to them: It is therefore ordered, that public Notice be given, by publishing this Order in the several News Papers of this City; that unless such Arrears of Rent be paid to the Chamberlain of this Corporation, on or before the first Day of March next, this Board will either re-enter into the Premises, granted to such Persons, who shall appear to be in Arrear that Day, or prosecute them on their Covenants for the same.

5360 AUG. V. CORTLANDT, Clk.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUN away from their Master in New-York, two indented Servants, one an English Man, named Joseph M'Nabb, aged about thirty-five Years, writes a good Hand, is a tolerable Scholar; he is about five Feet ten Inches high, of a tawny Complexion, speaks good English; had on when he went away, a brown Wig, a Wool Hat, a dark colour'd Coat and Breeches, striped Waistcoat, grey Stockings and a white Shirt.——The other a Scotch Man, named William Rankin, a Shoe-maker by Trade, about twenty-three Years of Age, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, wears his own Hair; he is about five Feet six Inches high; had on when he went away, a brown coloured Coat and Breeches, striped Drugget Waistcoat, and grey Stockings.——Whoever secures them, so that their Master may have them again, shall have Ten Dollars for M'Nabb, and Five for Rankin, as a Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by ALEXANDER M'CULLUGH, at Mr. Elkanah Deane's, Broad-Street, New-York.

N. B. It has been remarked by several, that none elopes but Irish People, but it is evident from the above, that there are other People of as bad a Species as the Hibernians. 51—

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY in October last from the Manor of Eaton, in Suffolk County—A Negro Man, named Cæsar, about five Feet five Inches high—he is bandy legged, walks lame, has thick Lips, and speaks very broken English—took away with him a black and white Kersey acket, a brown Duroy acket without Sleeves, lined with blue, Leather Breeches, and Tow Cloth Trowsers.——He has been seen in this City, in the Fields, near where Major ames formerly lived.—— Whoever takes him up and brings him to the rinter, at the Exchange, or gives information so that he may be secured, shall have the above Reward.

All Persons are forbid to harbour or conceal the said Runaway, at their Peril.

GILBERT FORBES,

At the Sign of the Broad-Ax, near the Oswego-Market, has just imported in the Prince George, Capt. Hawthorn, from Bristol, and the last Vessels from London; a large Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell wholesale and retale, on the lowest Terms, viz.

IRONMONGERY, Cutlary, Sadlery, and Brass Furniture of all Sorts; Pots and Kettles, cast at the New-York Air Furnace, which are very thin and light, not inferior to the Holland, for Use or standing the Fire.—Also, Iron Sauce Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes, Pot Ash Kettles and Coolers, Chimney-backs and Plates of any Size; and many other Things in that Way. 45-57

A Young married woman with a breast of fresh milk, who can be well recommended, is willing to go as a nurse into a gentleman's family, but had rather take a child to nurse in her own.—Inquire of the printer at the Exchange. 54 57

THE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, to begin this and every Evening during the Season; exactly at Half past Six o'Clock. As many Gentlemen were not to be found at Home when they were waited on with the Subscription Book, Mr. HULETT acquaints them, that he will wait on them on the least Notice.

January 22, 1767. 55-59

To be Let for a Term of Years,

SEVERAL Lots of Ground, lying in the West-Ward of the City of New-York, at or near the Sign of the Horse and Cart.—Inquire of John De Peyster, jun. 55-58

RUN away from the subscriber living at Cohansey Bridge, Cumberland county west Jersey, a Negro man named Glasgow, a well set fellow, about eighteen years of age, has a scar on his left cheek, speaks good English; had on and took with him a light grey home spun coat, very large and lined with striped linsy, a dark brown waistcoat, with white metal buttons and lined with the same cloth of his coat; buckskin breeches, mended in the seat, a narrow brimmed felt hat; two pair of grey stockings, one ditto worsted, and a pair of half worn shoes, with brass buckles.—Whoever takes up and secures said negro so that his master may have him again shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by Robert Ewing of New-York, merchant, or by

ALEXANDER MOORE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. 55 57

Just imported in the Ship Prince George, Captain Hawthorn, from Bistol, and to be sold,

By JAMES DALZELL,

At Burling's-Slip:

GUN Powder, in Half and Quarter Barrels, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and B. Shot; long & short Pipes, Ware's best Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, Strasbourg Snuff, in Pound Canisters; best Velvet and other Corks, Cheshire and Glocester Cheese, fine French Plumbs in Boxes, Almonds in the Shell, Raisins and Currants, Allom, Brimstone, and Copperas, &c. &c. 54-57

JOHN C. KNAPP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MONEY SCRIVENER, &c.

WILL continue to render the Public every Service that possibly can derive from close Study, and Application to the Business of this OFFICE, particularly in giving the most impartial and satisfactory Advice, in all Cases of LAW and EQUITY, in settling and adjusting any Accompt, or Matter in difference between those who prefer amicable Measures to all other; in assisting Persons who have Property in distant Parts, (particularly Great-Britain) readily to recover the same, and where Bills in Chancery, Memorials, &c. are necessary to be prefered, the same will be drawn strictly agreeable to the subject Matter, also WRITINGS and CONVEYANCES of every Kind, fully to answer the intended Purpose, and on Terms to give that easy access designed by the original Plan, whereon this OFFICE was established the 11th of June, 1764.

Punctual Attendance from 8 in the Morning till 8 at Night, and all Letters (if Post paid) duly answered.

☞ Mr. KNAPP, would take a discreet Youth for three Years, on very advantageous Terms.

An APPRENTICE to a Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer, in good Business is wanted.—Also a healthy Negro Girl, from 9 to 11 Years of Age,--to Guinea born no objection, as the blacker the more agreeable—Amongst several Negroes in the OFFICE to dispose of, is a very good Wench about 23, and a Girl of 15 this Country born, very handy, sober and honest; not sold for want of Cash, so much as Employ, therefore good Paper will be taken for a Time to be agreed on.

Rotten-Row, January 8, 1767. 53—

THESE are to give Notice, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of James Anderson, late of the County of Somerset, Attorney at Law, deceased, to make immediate Payment unto the Subscribers.

JOHN ANDERSON, } Administrators.
KENNET ANDERSON, }

Monmouth, December the 10th, 1766. 51 57

A Person who has served a regular Apprenticeship to, and has had for a long Time the Management of a considerable Manufactory in England, and who has also been employed in a universal Store of Goods there, and from many Years Experience in this Place, has obtained a real Knowledge of the Quality and Value of Goods, and Trade in general, and whose Time at present is not fully employed; is desirous of engaging with any Merchant in Town or Country, to assist in managing and superintending a Manufactory, or in conducting a Store, &c. If something interesting does not soon offer, Books of Accounts will be carefully kept and adjusted; also Instruments of Writing taken in and fairly copied on reasonable Terms. For Particulars inquire of the Printer.

N. B. Gentlemen may Diet or Lodge in a small Family in a pleasant Part of the Town on easy Terms, likewise a Person having a small House (or a neat lower Part of a House) to Let, in nearly the Center of the City, may hear of a Tenant. 41.— (t.b.c.)

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient House and Lot of Ground, situate in Crown-Street, next to the Quaker's Meeting, near the Oswego-Market; the Lot is twenty-five Feet wide in front and rear, 101 in Depth: Any Person inclining to purchase may apply to Catharine Paterson, living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title for the same. 54 57

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,

OR GENERAL ADVERTISER,—NUMB. 1256.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1767.

JOSEPH SCOTT, jun.

Has imported from London, in the New-York, Captain Lawrence, and Edward, Captain Chambers, and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite to Mr. Abraham Lott's, in Smith-Street.

SUPERFINE and middling fine Broadcloths.
large Assortment of Strouds.
Kersey, 6-4, and 7-4 Rose Blankets.
Dowlas and Oznaburgs.
Irish and Russia Sheeting.
Irish Linens and Hollands.
Long Lawns, Pistol & clear do.
Clouting Diaper.
Cambricks and Callicoes.
Linen and Cotton Checks.
Scots Handkerchiefs.
Romalls, Silk Lungees.
Bandannoes, Persian Taffaties
A fine Assortment of Ribbons,
Sewing Silk.
Buttons and Twist.
Scots Thread.
Yard wide Stuffs.
Bombazeens and Sattins.
Black Everlastings.
Durants.
Dorsetteens.
Camblets.
Russels.
Tammies.
Callimancoes.
Rattinets.
Cravats.
Barcelona Handkerchiefs.
Men's ribb'd Hose, Women's South's and Girl's ditt o.
White Swanskin.
Spotted Ermin.
Colchester Baize.
Shalloons.
White Linseys.
Serges.
Buckrams.
Cotton Velvet.
Black Genoa ditto.
English ditto.
Cutlery, &c.
Horse Whips.
Hats.
Pewter.
Bohea and Hyson Teas.
Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmeg.
Dorchester Beer.
Scots Snuff.
Window Glass.
Faggot Steel
Fine japan'd 8 Day Clocks.

49-52.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Farm, containing between 70 and 80 Acres of choice Land, situate, lying and being in the County of Bergen, about 4 Miles from the Town of Hackinsack, and three from the River, where there is a good convenient Landing-Place, and on the public Country Road, that leads to Ringwood and Sterling Iron-Works. There is on the said Plantation, a new Stone Dwelling House, with four Rooms on a Floor, an Entry through the Whole a Kitchen, and Milk Room, all under one Roof; a Flour bent Barn, with Cedar Cover; a young Orchard; two Grist-Mills and a Saw-Mill, all in good Repair, standing about three Rods from the Dwelling-House, on the noted Stream called Saddle River, and in the Heart of a fine Country, for all Sorts of Grain; the said Mills having a continual Run of Business, and never fails for want of Water in the dryest Seasons: The King's Road runs between the Mills and the Dwelling-House. It is conveniently situated for a Gentleman, Merchant, or any Sort of public Business, a Store having been kept there these several Years past; The said Farm is well water'd and timber'd with exceeding good Swamps, some of which are brought to great Perfection; being fit for Hay or any Sort of Gain. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to me the Subscriber, living on the Premisses, who will give an indisputable Title for the same. ABRAHAM GOVERNEURE.

Just imported in the Minerva, Capt. Clark, from Bristol, and the last Vessels from London, and to be sold cheap, wholesale and retale, by

William Ustick,

At the sign of the Lock and Key, between Burling's and Beekman's slips;

IRONMONGERY and cutlery, of various sorts, amongst which are Smiths anvils, vises, beekirons, I. C. No. 3 steel, common ditto, sledges and hand-hammers, neat's leather and common bellowses, brass pipe ditto, tongs and shovels; frying pans, warming-pans, iron pots and kettles, brass and iron candlesticks; gold scales and weights, common scales and scale-beams, steelyards; shovels and spades, gun-barrels and locks of the best sort, smoothing irons; FF gunpowder, pidgeon, duck and goose shot; the best of Scotch snuff, locks and hinges of all sorts, tacks, brads, and nails of all sorts; carpenters broad-axes and adzes, chisels, firmers and gouges, plane-irons and planes, hammers, gimblets, augers, rules, compasses, brass dividers; table knives and forks, carving knives, and oyster-knives, cutteaus, chocolate knives, Barlow's and common penknives; pewter dishes, plates and spoons, shears and scissars, razors and lancets, Temple spectacles, green glass and common ditto, awl-blades and hafts, shoe-tacks, pincers and nippers; macheen wax, brass and iron wire; shoe and knee-buckles of many sorts, shoe, and knee chapes, rotton stone, pumice stone, crucibles; paper and common snuff-boxes, tobacco-boxes, hooks and eyes, nut-cracekrs, gun-hammers; steel spring snuffers, and common ditto; cross-cut, mill, pit, and frame saws, hand, tenon, and dovetail saws; carrying knives, files and rasps, brass work for desks and drawers; waffle-irons, coffin furniture, masons trowels and hammers; house-bells and cranks, carpenters rub-stones, wire and spring mouse and rat traps; red-wood, copperas, boat-chain and plough-traces; single and double plate-iron, likewise Tho. Willcox's best glaz'd fullers press-papers; and many other articles in the Ironmongery and cutlery way, too tedious to mention. 44—

Just imported from Liverpool, and to be sold, cheap for ready Money only, by Captain BALTHAZER KIP, at his House, in Broad-Street:

AN Assortment of Yellow and

other Earthen Ware, in Crates, Delf Ware in Casks, Wine Glasses and Tumblers in ditto—Small Boxes Long Pipes, White Tiles and Pocket Bottles.

Province of New-ersey, December 3, 1766.

WHEREAS a Law was passed in New-Jersey the 20th of June 1765, appointing Commissioners to run out straight public Roads through said Province, between New-York and Philadelphia, and empowering them to raise a Sum of Money by a public Lottery, not exceeding £.500, towards defraying the Charge thereof; accordingly a Lottery was thereupon soon after set on Foot, but from the troubled State of Affairs at that Time, occasioned by the Stamp Act, the Proceedings of the said Lottery were delayed; but as it is apprehended that the salutary Purpose might now be effected, the Managers therein appointed have thought fit for that End, to revive the following Scheme of a Lottery, to consist of 2222 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each; 662 of which are to be fortunate as follows:

1	*Prize of Dollars,*	750	is Dollars,	750
1		500		500
1		250		250
1		200		200
3		100		300
6		50		300
12		40		480
20		30		600
30		20		600
100		10		1000
485		8		3880
1	*first Drawn*	14		14
1	*last Drawn*	14		14
662	*Prizes,*			
1560	*Blanks,*			
2222	*Tickets, at*	*4 Dollars each, are*		8888 £.3333

From which a Deduction of 15 per Cent. is £.499 19 0, and is proposed to be drawn on the first Tuesday in April next, at Perth-Amboy, or sooner if full: The fortunate Numbers are to be printed in the New-York *and* Pennsylvania *Papers, as soon as possible after the Drawing, which will be directed by John Stevens, James Parker of Perth-Amboy; John Wetherill of the Township of New-Brunswick; Daniel Ellis of Burlington, and John Edwards of Bordentown, who are appointed Managers and Commissioners for the Road leading from the Ferry-house, opposite Perth-Amboy, to Burlington, and John Berrien, of Rocky-hill; Daniel Coxe, of Trentown; Azariah Dunham, of New-Brunswick; Ephraim Terrill, and Abraham Clark, jun. of Elizabeth-Town; who are likewise appointed Managers, and Commissioners for the Road leading from Newark and Elizabeth-Town, to Trenton and Borden Town agreeable to said Act; and are to be under Oath for the due and impartial Performance of their Duties.*

The shortening and improving the public Roads through this Province, will be a great Advantage to the commercial Interest and general Convenience of the Inhabitants thereof, as well as a very general Advantage to the Neighbouring Provinces, particularly to Pennsylvania and New-York; and as it is the first Thing of the Kind that has been attempted on the Continent, it is not doubted but every public spirited Person in this, as well as the Neighbouring Provinces, will generously contribute to an Undertaking, tending so greatly to the Advantage and Ease of Men of Business and Pleasure; as it is judged the Distance between New York and Philadelphia will be shorten'd 12 or 15 Miles, and the Roads all made more passable and convenient for Travellers in the Winter Season than the Present.

Tickets are to be had of Daniel Ellis of Burlington, Daniel Coxe of Trenton, James Parker of Perth-Amboy, and Abraham Clark, jun. of Elizabeth-Town, and of all the other Managers in Jersey, at respective Dwellings.

TO BE SOLD,
By ANDREW GAUTIER,

In Princes-Street, opposite Mr. Provoost's, near Broad-Street:

A Large and neat Assortment of Windsor Chairs, made in the best and neatest manner, & well painted, viz. High-back'd low-back'd and Sack-back'd, Chairs and Settees, or double seated, fit for Piazza or Gardens.—Children's dining and low Chairs, &c.

N. B. As the above GAUTIER intends constantly to keep a large Number of all Sorts of the above Chairs by him for Sale, all Persons, wanting such, may depend on being supplied with any Quantity Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

To be SOLD, or LET,

A Well situated house in the town of Jamaica, on Long-Island, being two stories high, four rooms on a floor and a good cellar under the whole; with a good kitchen and well of water, about twelve acres of ground, a small barn and an excellent garden and orchard of the best fruit trees; now occupied by the widow Colgan: Should any person incline to Purchase or hire the above house and ground, they may be informed of particulars, by applying to EDWARD LAIGHT.

Just imported in the Ship Edward, Captain Chambers, from LONDON.

By PHILIP DOUGHTY,

In SMITH-STREET;

A Neat Assortment of superfine second and low priced broad Cloths, Bath Coatings, &c. to be sold for READY MONEY or short Credit. 47

TO BE SOLD,

A plantation in the bounds of Middletown,

containing 177 acres, and three fourths of an acre, bounded southerly on Mattawan Creek, facing the bay. It is good land and well timbered: There is on it 23 acres of good salt Meadow, and a large orchard of the best grafted apple trees; some rich swamps; and a considerable quantity of low wood land, which if it were cleared would make good fresh meadow; it is generally good wheat land: There is on it a handsome convenient house almost as new, two stories high, and three rooms on a floor, and a large cellar, two fire places below, and two above; the lower story is handsomely finished, a good stone cellar under the whole house, and a convenient kitchen adjoining; the whole house is shingled with cedar, part of the land has been cleared, and the chief part of the whole place is within good fence.—It lies very handy and pleasant; and is convenient for oysters, claims, and fishing. There is a convenient place for a wharf, for sloops or smaller vessels to lie within two chains of the door: It is suitable for a farmer or a gentleman.—Any person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to ANNA BOWNE, executrix to Obadiah Bowne, deceased, at Mattawan, who lives within half a mile of the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

ANNA BOWNE.

Middletown, July 3, 1766.

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Stationary

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Rich and plain Cak

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A farm of 340 acres, lying on a

croſs road, two miles from William Gay's landing, on the north-river, and two miles from Poughkeepſey, with about ninety acres of clear'd land in good fence, a ſtream running through ſaid lot, which is never dry whereon may be ſet either a griſt or ſaw-mill; near one, half of the farm is in well timbered dry ſwamps well water'd, lying in large bodies, from 20 to 30 acres and upwards. One ſwamp lying near the houſe, of about 30 acres, with two brooks running through the ſame, ſo that the whole is laid under water as occaſion requires, whereof the one half is cleared and in good graſs and fence; a new framed houſe 24 feet front and rear, and 31 feet deep, a cellar under the whole and well finiſhed; a new barn 46 feet front and rear, and 40 feet deep: a new ſtone well 35 feet deep, with good water about 10 feet from the houſe; a young fruit bearing orchard, the whole well timbered and watered, very fine paſture, ſtrong wheat land pleaſantly ſituated either for ſtock or wheat. For conditions of ſale apply to John Lewis on the premiſes, or to Abraham Ten Eyck, in Princes-ſtreet New-York. If not ſold it will be let. 35.--

CASPAR WISTAR,

Has to ſell, at his Still-Houſe, near the Ship-Yards:
CHOICE Rum, Molaſſes, four and five Year old Madeira Wine; Liſbon Salt, and Crates of Earthen Ware. 6

WANTED,

To tend a Forge in Virginia, a

Finer, who underſtands his Buſineſs, and can be well recommended. Such a one may hear of Encouragement, by inquiring of the Printer at the Exchange. 40.

To be SOLD upon good TERMS,

A Tract of Land, lying in the Great Nine Partners, in Smithfield, in the Province of New-York, containing about 426 Acres, well ſituated for a Farmer; about 40 Acres under improvement, incloſed in a good Fence, well water'd, good both for Graſs and Wheat; well timber'd, and is free from Quit Rent: An undoubted Title will be given. Any Gentlemen who deſires to Purchaſe the ſaid Land, may View it, and for further Information may inquire of Benjamin Yale, of Farmington, in Connecticut, Owner of ſaid Land, or Benjamin Denton, Eſq: living near it 53 46

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. Forman's Store, in Broad-Street;

A Few Barrels of excellent Fall Mackerel, come in the laſt Sloop from Halifax; they may be ſeen by applying to Mr. Joſeph Forman, Senior, near the Old Exchange, or at Mrs. Brocks, at the Sign of Admiral Warren, in Wall-Street, near the Old City-Hall.——Jan. 1, 1767. 53 56

New-York, January 1, 1767.

WHEREAS ſundry Provincial

Soldiers, who have been in the pay of this Colony during the late War and ſince, have ſtill ſuch Pay due to them, as alſo the Heirs, Executors, or Adminiſtrators of ſundry Soldiers, who have died in ſundry Campaigns.

Theſe are therefore to notify all concerned, that if any ſuch Perſons who have any pay due to them, do not call for the ſame on the Commiſſaries and Paymaſters to ſaid Forces in New-York, before the firſt Day of July next, will be excluded from the ſame, as at that Time all Accounts relating thereto will be ſettled and cloſed. 53-56

THOMAS PEARSALL,

HAS juſt come to Hand, a Variety of European GOODS, amongſt which are a conſiderable Parcel of Woollens, which he will ſell very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit: If any Perſon will take a Quantity, they will be ſold at prime Coſt or under.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm or Tract of Land lying at the Freſh-Ponds, in the Corporation of New-Brunſwick, in the Province of New-Jerſey, now in the Poſſeſſion of James Johnſton, containing 457 Acres; about 180 Acres of which are cleared and the Remainder very well timber'd; there is on the ſaid Farm, a framed Houſe, and a large new Barn and Orchard: It is ſituate about ſix Miles, on a very good Road, from New-Brunſwick, and about three Miles from Spottſwood Mills, and Iron Works; both which afford good Markets for all Kinds of Produce, and five Miles from South-River Landing; the clear'd Land, as well as that in Wood, is very good Wheat Land, and eaſily till'd, being clear of Stones.——Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply to James Parker or Samuel Sarjant, in Perth-Amboy, or Bernardus Legrange, at New-Brunſwick.—The Land will be ſhown either by Mr. Johnſton or ames Bennet, who live adjoining the Premiſes. 50-

TO BE SOLD, by
THOMAS DERHAM,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms:
CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks.
N. B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for a conſiderable Quantity of ſaid Wine. 30--ctf

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Imported and to be ſold Wholeſale and Retail by
EDWARD LAIGHT,
Oppoſite the Hon. William Walton's, Eſq; for Caſh or ſhort Credit;

A Neat and general aſſortment of ironmongery and cutlary, ſuch as pit, mill and croſs cut ſaws, hand, tenon, ſaſh and pannel ditto; eyed ſhovels and ſpades, front and inſide door locks, cheſt locks, hinges and handles; raiſed joint and common H & IL hinges; braſs ſcales and ſcale beams; braſs and iron wire; bright Belcony and ſhutter bolts; clouts, brad's tacks and tenter hooks of all ſorts; cotton and clothiers cards; files, raſps, augers and chizels; Dutch tea kettles; common and chamber bellowſes; Ware's beſt Scotch ſnuff; refined and bloomery iron; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails: 7 by 9, 8 by 10 and 9 by 11 glaſs: and many other articles too tedious to mention.—Alſo oil, blubber and leather as uſual, and all the neceſſary articles belonging to the currying buſineſs. 37.-- (t. b. c.)

WANTED,

AN Apprentice or two, well recommended, ingenious,—and if capable of writing a good Hand, will be the more acceptable. Inquire of Gerardus Duyckinck, at his Univerſal Store, at the Old Slip-Market. 55 56

ROBERT MURRAY,

IS deſirous to contract with any Perſon or Perſons, that will engage to deliver him at New-York, next Spring, Six Hundred Pieces of Timber, Thirty Three Feet long; Pine or Gum will do, but ſhould prefer the former:—He will likewiſe want a large Parcel of ſmall Wood of Eight Feet long; Cheſnut will ſuit beſt.——New-York, 1ſt Dec. 1766. 49 52

JOHN KEATING,

Has for Sale at his Store in the Fly:
A Neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.——Likewiſe, an aſſortment of Millinary.—Alſo, Tea, Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Indigeo Molaſſes, &c. which he will ſell at the moſt reaſonable Rat an Wholeſale and Retail, for Caſh, Connecticut Money, or any Kind of Country Produce, but no Credit.——Said KEATING has alſo to ſell, a Parcel, of Oars, Boards, Joiſts, Hogſhead or Barrel Staves, Cotton-Wool, and Flax, and a Parcel of choice Deer's Leather and Beaver, with ſundry other Articles too tedious to mention. 45

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negro Man about twenty Years of Age, that has had both Small-Pox and Meaſles, and is very ſtrong, a tolerable good Cook, has been brought up to Houſe-Work, and is honeſt and ſober.——Alſo a Negro Girl, eleven Years old, well grown of her Age, ſtrong and hearty; has had both Small-Pox and Meaſles—both ſold for want of Employ.——Inquire of the Printer, at the Exchange. 49 52

To be ſold the firſt of April next, at Public Sale on the Premiſes, or at private Sale any Time before;

THE Houſe and Lot where the Printing-Office is now kept at the Exchange, being the ſame where the King's Arms Tavern was kept for many Years before. Inquire of the Subſcriber, at his Houſe in the Bowry-Lane.
50— NICHOLAS BAYARD.

WILLIAM HAWXHURST,

HAS lately erected a Finer and great hammer, for refining the Sterling pig iron, into bar, and takes this method to acquaint his old cuſtomers (and others) that they may by applying to him in N. York, be ſupplied with flat and ſquare bar iron, cart, waggon, chair and ſleigh tire, mill ſpindles, wrines, cranks and iron axletrees; caſt mill rounds and gudgeons, fullers plates, forge do. forge hammers and anvils; pots, kettles, pot-aſh ditto, and plates or hearths for the pearl-aſh furnaces; ſugar and ſtill-houſe grates, fifty-ſixes, and ſmaller weights, and faſh ditto; (which won't coſt half the ſum lead weights do) carriage boxes of all ſorts, fire-place backs, and ſets of plates, viz. bottoms, backs, and jambs, for fire-places; Dutch and Engliſh faſhion ſtoves, ſhips caboofes, &c. &c. &c.

All of which may be had upon the moſt reaſonable terms, and at conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe that purchaſe quantities: He continues to make anchors and pig iron as uſual, and will take in part of pay for pig iron, ſundry ſorts of edge tools, viz. ſhort bitted pole axes, and Virginia or Carolina made hoes, and bills, and will furniſh thoſe that apply for them with patterns to make ſaid tools by.

N. B. The above ſaid hammers and anvils. are wrought out of pig iron, melted down, and will if deſired be warranted for three months (or any reaſonable time) and may be purchaſed at a lower rate, than they can be imported at from Europe; the caſtings will alſo be warranted to ſtand the fire any reaſonable time, in particular the pot-aſh kettles, to bear the calcining the pot-aſh.

Alſo, great encouragement will be given to moulders of iron tea-kettles, and pie-pans, and likewiſe, to an anvil ſmith, capable of making ſmith's anvils, and facing or ſteeling old ones. 51

TO BE SOLD, By
THOMAS DOUGHTY,
IN DOCK-STREET:
CHOICE old Madeira Wine, Liſbon Red Port, Teneriffe Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk or Five Gallons; alſo Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bohea, Shouſhong and Hyſon Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump, ſingle, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar; Muſcovado Sugars, Raiſins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappee Snuff with ſundry other Articles of Grocery. 40.—

It is all in good Order, with proper Conveniencies for a Gentleman, Merchant, Shop-Keeper or Inn-Holder.

Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe the ſame, may know the Conditions of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes, or the Printer at the Exchange in New-York. A good and ſufficient Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by

WILLIAM BETTS.

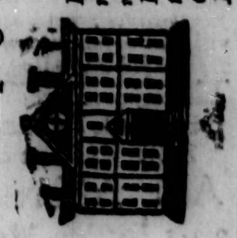
New-York, September 2, 1766.

Houſes, and other out-Houſes, Sheds, &c. Before the Front Door, is a Yard, paled in, and near the Back Door, a Ciſtern and a Well with a good Pump; the whole in good Repair, painted and finiſhed in a genteel Manner. The Lot contains about 12 or 14 Acres, on which is an excellent Garden, a very good Orchard of fine Fruit, 4 or 5 Acres of good freſh Meadow, and the whole may be made Meadow Ground. The Front of the Lot is neatly fenced with Boards, and the reſt of the Fence is good, with Stone and Cedar Poſts and Rails, and proper Diviſion Fences thro' the Whole.

good public Town Landing; from which Boats and other Craft go to and from New-York in a Tide, and a good Boat conſtantly makes two Trips a Week: There is excellent Fiſhing, Fowling and Oyſtering, cloſe at the Door. The Houſe is 2 Stories high, has 4 commodious Rooms on each Floor, a Cellar under the whole, a good Garret and 9 Fire Places: The Entry is a ſpacious Paſſage thro' the Middle of the whole Houſe, and contains a large Stair Caſe: In the Front is a handſome Piazza the whole Length of the Building, which is 50 Feet. Adjoining to the Houſe is a good Kitchen and Milk Room, and at convenient Diſtances, a Barn, Stable, Meeting-Houſe, a School-Houſe, and a very

TO BE SOLD,

A very commodious



Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituate in the Borough Town of Weſt-Cheſter: It has been noted, ever ſince it was built, for being the Houſe where moſt of the public Buſineſs is tranſacted: It ſtands almoſt oppoſite to the Church, the Borough Court Houſe, a Friend's

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after.